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the rates for the latter are separately calculated for the white and negro populations. It is shown by this table that the decrease in the mortality from consumption in the United States dates back to the '70's at least, that the mortality from this cause among the negroes is still more than twice as high as among the white population of the same cities, and that, although the mortality from consumption among the negroes is declining, the decline no more than keeps pace with that of the white population.

F. S. CRUM.

THE NEGROES OF COLUMBIA, MO.

The Negroes of Columbia, Mo. A Concrete Study of the Race Problem. By William Wilson Elwang, M.A. Published by the Department of Sociology, University of Missouri. Price 50 cents.

This is a master's dissertation prepared in the University of Missouri under the supervision of the Professor of Sociology in that institution, Dr. Charles A. Ellwood, who writes the preface. The material on which it is based was obtained by a house-to-house canvass of the 1,916 negroes in the university town, conducted by the class in sociology. The statistical value of results based upon so small numbers is necessarily slight, and the monograph is therefore of statistical importance mainly as furnishing an excellent example of a careful and impartial investigation of a small group of negroes.

The noteworthy conclusions reached are that the assessed property of these negroes was about \$41 per capita; that the average weekly wage of negro men was \$5.69, of negro women \$3.75, or the average income per capita of all ages \$2.10; that the negroes of Columbia, constituting about one-third of the population of the place, hold about one-twenty-fifth of its property; that the church property they hold is equal in value to nearly one-third of all their other property; that only 34 negro children were born in Columbia during the year 1901, giving a birth-rate of about 17 per thousand, or not much more than half the average birth-rate in the United States; and that the negro death-rate in that year was 24 per thousand, so that, in case these figures were typical and there were no negro immigration into the place, the negro population of Columbia would decrease.

The most important indication furnished by the thesis is upon the mooted point of race intermixture. This is a fundamental question for the future of the race in this country, and one upon which the statistical evidence is most imperfect and untrustworthy. Accordingly, the slightest ray of light in this field is welcome. Mr.

Elwang says: "Race amalgamation is going on in Columbia steadily, increasingly. The distinct negro type . . . is gradually disappearing, and the mulatto and quadroon types are steadily becoming more evident. . . . The conditions of the situation . . . admit of only one result,—the gradual disappearance of the negro *as a negro*. That is precisely what is taking place in Columbia." But nothing in the pamphlet indicates that the observations cover a long period. If not, these statements must be deemed merely a generalization from the opinions of those interviewed. The only other sources of information on this point with which I am acquainted are the opinions of competent and experienced observers elsewhere. The general testimony of such men, so far as I have obtained it in conversation, does not agree with the conclusions of the author. Whether their evidence has been affected by their desire to believe what they assert one cannot say; but it is unfortunate that in this matter, which comes very near to being the central problem in the relations of the races, we have no other evidence than that of individual and contradictory opinions.

Local studies of this sort are greatly needed, and both Mr. Elwang and Professor Ellwood are to be congratulated on the thoroughness and impartiality with which the work has been done. The general results of statistical investigation in this field for the whole country, as presented by the Census Office, need to be treated as the background for a large number of similar local studies, in which the general and abstract facts for the whole country may find their proper setting and explanation.

W. F. WILLCOX.

THE AUSTRIAN INDUSTRIAL CENSUS, 1902.

The most reliable information as to the economic condition of a country can be secured through industrial censuses. In Austria statistical investigations of that kind were not undertaken until 1902, when an industrial census was ordered by act of parliament. The results of the census relating to manufactures, trade, and commerce have just been published (*Statist. Monatsschrift*, vols. viii. and ix.), and disclose interesting facts. The publication of the statistics of agriculture has been somewhat delayed.

Two different schedules were used. The Central Commission of Statistics in Vienna, having charge of the investigation, proposed a separate enumeration of the home workshops on a special schedule (*Heimarbeiter-Karte*). Finally, however, that intention was abandoned, and the "home workers' cards" used mainly in the case